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STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS: D. P. LOWE, of Bourbon.

FOR GOVERNOR: JAMES M. HARVEY, of Riley.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR P. P. ELDER, of Franklin.

FOR JUSTICE SUPREME COURT: D. J. BREWER, of Leavenworth

W. H. SMALLWOOD, of Doniphan. FOR AUDITOR

A. THOMAN, of Douglas. EOR TREASURER

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

JOSIAH E. HAYES, of Johnson

A. L. WILLIAMS, of Shawnee. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

H. D. McCARTY, of Leavenworth.

THE NEXT CONTEST.

The October elections settled many que complexion of Congress. They had the aid, especially in the West, of the Free Traders, or "Revenue Reformers," as they style journals published on this side of Pittsburg-the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial. the Chicago Tribune and Evening Post, the of protecting American industry. Their op-position was constant, persistent, able, and and to the most personal personalities. It was really a war upon Republicanism. struck, and a Every point made, every question driven home, was aid and comfort for the Democraparts after the inauguration of the war of the franchise of a CITY. the rebellion. They and their allies have signally failed in the achievement their largest industrial prosperity and growth. The one is dependant upon the other. If the laboring masses grow, the the gathered forces in the development of The majorities of the different counties were the higher interests of the members of a free State. Build up the labor interests of this country and you have secured the true means | Preble... of universal education. Because you have then provided a way for every man and Net Republican majority..... woman who works to help themselves. Ed- The majority against Gen. Schenck was ucation comes more from independant indi- about fifty. vidual capability to compass it, than from organized efforts. Indeed, organized efforts

The general tendency of President Grant's New York is beautifully governed. policy, touching the industrial interests of the people, is toward their proper protection and healthy development. We are more than pleased at the indications of the recent elections. With the powerful influences combined, that have given a forceful objection to those policies in these elections, within the party ranks, there was great apprehension of results. But everything now augurs well for the continued dominancy of the Republican party in the government of the nation, and for the complete succes of fessional career has been, in a measur in opposition, just as they did at Appomatox call. Court house, in April 1864. The next presidential campaigne is likely to be a renewal of about the same issues, that the Democracy were so determined to discuss to the bitter end, previous to the war. Questions that should have been definitely settled by the experience of the people.

UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE-UNIVER-SAL AMNESTY-REPUBLATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Commercial says Benj. S. Turner, the colored candidate for Congress in the Selma versal amnesty and repudiation of the public contain some of the radicals. No doubt it should, if the colored candidate is running as a Republican, with such a banner flung to the breeze. But it is a curious division of interest in the colored candidate is running as a Republican, with such a banner flung to the breeze. But it is a curious division of interest in the color of the makes him a Republican, while the advocacy of universal amnesty almost takes him into the fold of such as the Commercial. But repudiation of the public debt does not belong to the Democratic creed. But our neighbor forgets that Mr. Turner may have profited himself in his brief tutilage in the school of party polities by the inculcations of the Democrats. Any sort of preaching to

the ranks of the French Zouaves at a very Totally Times early age, and distinguished himself at Zaatcha, where he led the African Turcos to the assault having a cigar in his mouth and a wooden "cudgel" or big stick in his hand. In the Crimea he had charge of the French telegraph. At Inkerman he was the first to come to the assistance of the British troops with his Zouaves; and at the capture of the Malakoff he was severely wounded. A dis inguishing trait in the character of Bourbaki is his frank bearing, and the outspoken manner in which he expresses his opinion or all subjects in which it is required, to the very highest authorities.

SLANDER-MEANNESS.

The meanest and dirtiest work a newspa per scribbler can set himself about, is that of dvertizing, offensively, a man's habits, be cause he happens to be place before the peo ple for an office. Especially is this indica tion of a littleness of spirit and debauncher of mind on the part of the writer and pub lisher of such slanders, when it is widely known that the party so maligned has wres tled with his apetites like a hero, and triumphed. These gentlemen who are now as sailing Archie Williams, our Republicar candidate for Attorney General, as a drunk ard, had better go into their private room and examine themselves, whenever they have a lucid hour and can do so, and deter mine whether they have sufficient strength to go and do as Archie Williams has done There is no sort of doubt about its being a change in their habits desirable for their own reputation and well being, and also some thing that would cause the angels in the heavens to rejoice over. Society has a deep interest in such a reform. A man who has a clear head, active conscience and a good heart, will never be found doing such dirty work. Such will always, under whatever circumstances, be found doing what they can to strengthen the purpose, and help the reform of men who have been addicted to an excessive use of ardent spirits,

THE oldest newspaper in the United States is the New Hampshire Gazette, published at Portsmouth. It began its existence in August, 1756. The next is the Newport Mercury, in Rhode Island, which was started in September, 1758, by James Franklin, son of James Franklin, and nephew of Benjamin Franklin. The third in age is the Connecticut Courant, which first appeared in December, 1764. The Courant is now printed both as a weekly and a daily, and was never bettions which were before that time somewhat ter than at present. It was established by doubtful. The Democrats had talked of Thomas Green. The fourth is the Spy. And making great gains-enough to change the these four are the only papers in the country which existed previous to the revolution.

IF the wandering death-bed utterances the two Confederate chieftains, "Stonewall' themselves. Six of the most important Jackson and Robert E. Lee, may be considered as final upon the matter, then Gen. A. P. Hill, who lost his life at the closing battle St. Louis Democrat and Republican—had the most trusted coadjutor of these com of the war, must be accepted by history as persistently opposed the Republican party manders. In his dying moments, Jackson and the Administration on the great question exclaimed, "Send A. P. Hill to the front!" Lee, his mind reverting to the bloody events it extended to every Congressional District of the war, "once ordered his tent to be struck, and at another time desired Hill to

WE hasten to return our profound thanks cy and weakness and disaffection for the to the young editor of the Waverly Enterprise. Union Republican party. These papers are N. Y., for the clever words spoken in his read by more than a million of people, and last paper about us. We have no doubt their concerted action has resulted in a sub- about his future, if he lives and keeps his stantial victory for the Republican cause, health. He is a born newspaper man and Those great questions around the border of journalist. We predict that the Enterprise which these influential organs, semi-demo- and its young editor and proprietor will cratical in their tendency and advocacy, were grow into an "institution" altogether too opened stealthily, and with all the cunning large for the limits of Waverly, unless that which has characterized the sham Democra- wide awake little town concludes to get into cy since the party first began to pick up its her proper paces toward the achievement of

THE Emperor Napoleon has petitioned the of their expected successes. General Grant King of Prussia to assign him the Palace of has taken a decided and courageous stand Bellevue as a residence, as Wilhelmshohe is in behalf of the true Republican too much exposed to cold, raw winds for a creed. The party must stand or fall upon winter residence. German papers say that the closeness with which it is anchored to he prefers Bellevue because it was once the those great fundamental principles which favorite winter residence of his uncle, Jerome assure to the nation their widest freedom and Bonaparte, when the latter was still King of Westphalia, in the time of Napoleon the

Great. In the Third (Schenck's) District of Ohio nation will grow. If the nation grows from the majority for Sherwood, Republican can such stimulation, then there is a reaction of didate for Secretary of State, was 126 votes

Sherwood. Heisley. 1,921

THE World rejoices over the disappearane to educate the masses, are based upon the of yellow fever, and says its belief is not reciprocal advantages of the fact that heightened by the official assurance to that the people are in the way of rapid effect. It has maintained from the outset that progress in that knowledge, which best ena- the municipal authorities of New York were bles them to appreciate their individual con- more engaged in protesting their own innosequence and their personal duties in a free cence of the existence of the epidemic than in taking any measures towards its expulsion

THE employes of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, while digging a well the other day, at Little Indian station, discovered, at the depth of twenty-five feet, in a stratum of clay, the charred and unmistakable remains of an ancient camp fire. The sticks, with the ends burned off, were ranged around a heap of ashes. These relies are to be sent to Cornell University.

THE reason why Adelaide Phillips' pro the present national administration. The broken, is that she was no sooner on the Democracy might just as well begin to pro- stage, after an interval of absence, than her vide early for "dying in the last ditch," father called her to his bedside, where he lay with Grant at the head of the loyal forces an invalid, and she always answered the

THE banner Republican towns have been found. They are the prosperous townships of Geneseo and Clark, in Tama County, Iowa, which at the recent election polled a large

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

The Aucient Theory—Results of Sever Generations of Scientific Research— Contagion and Infection—Philosoph ical Faith—Utility of Science. From the Speech of Professor Huxley, before British Association.]

It is a matter of everyday experience that District, is making a vigorous canvass upon it is difficult to prevent many articles of food the broad grounds of universal suffrage, uni-truit, sound enough to appearance, often

school of party politics by the inculcations of the Democrats. Any sort of preaching to gather the harvest of votes. He suits, or tries to suit, all the different stripes of Democrats. It is substantially incorrect to say that repudiation is not a Democratic doctrine. There are a large class of Democrats—a great army of them—all through sections of the country where Turner is orating, who fought the Government, who, for short, are called rebels. They are all repudiationists.

Gen. Bourbaki is described as exceedingly hardy in appearance, 50 years of age, though looking much younger. He entered seventeenth century. Spontaneous Genetation of it, the first distinct cenunciation of the proposition that all living matter has sprung from pre-existing living matter has sprung from pre-existing living matter, come from an Italian, Francesco Redi, a man of the widest knowledge and most versatile abilities, distinguished alike da as a scholar, poet, physician, and naturalist; who just 202 years ago give to the world the idea which it is my purpose to trace. He did not trouble himself with speculative considerations, but attacked experimentally what had been considered to be particular cases of spontaneous generation. "Here are dead animals, pieces of meat," he said; "I expose them to the air in hot weather, and in a few days they will swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the

dead flesh; but if I put similar bodies while quite free, into a jar, and the some gause over the top of the jar, not a maggot make its appearance, while dead make moss never the less; putrely jut in the jams way as before. It is obvious, therefore, that the maggots are not generated by the corruption of

he meat; and that the cause of their forma ion must be something which is kept away must therefore, exist in the form of soli particles too big to get through the gause Nor is one long left in doubt what these sol d particles are; for the blow-flies, attracte by the odor of the meat, swarm round the vessel, and, urged by a powerful, but in this case misleading instinct, lay eggs, out of which maggots are immediately hatched upon the gause. The conclusion, therefore, ted by the meat, but the eggs which give rise to them are brought through the air by flies." Almost childishly simple as these experi-ments now seem, they were at that time new and they are worthy of careful study. Every relation to this subject, has been shape upon the model left by the Italian philoso EXPERIMENTS BY BUFFON AND NEEDHAN

Led by various theoretical considerations, Buffon and Needham doubted the applica-bility of Reid's hypothesis to the infusorial animalcules, and Needham endeavored to bring the question to an experimental test. He argued that if these creatures were proluced from germs, the germs must exis water, or in the superjacent air. Now, the vitality of germs is destroyed by heat; hence, if the infusion were boild, carel corked, and the vessels containing it a corked, and the vessels containing it again heated, all germs present would be destroyed. Consequently, on Reid's hypothesis, when the vessels thus prepared were set aside to cool, no animalcules should be developed in hem: whereas if animalcules are not depen ent upon pre-existing germs, but are gen ated from the substance infused, they our n time to make their appearance. No his work, Needham was associated with Buf fon, and the result of their experiment fitted with the French naturalist's hypothe sis of "organic molecules," according to which life is the indefeasible property of cer tain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter. Each individual living organism is formed by their tempo-rary combination. They stand to it in the relation of the particles of water to a cascade or whirlpool, or to the mould into which the water is poured. The form of the organism is thus determined by the reaction between external conditions and the inheren activities of the organic molecules of which it is composed; and as the stoppage of a whirl-pool destroys nothing but a foam, and leaves the molecules of the water with all their inherent activities intact, so what we call the death and putrefaction of an animal or of a plant is merely the breaking up of the form, or manner of association, of its constitue organic molecules, which are then set free a usorial animalcules. On this hypothesi a piece of beef, or a handful of hay, is dead only in a limited sense. The beef is dead ox, and the hay is dead grass; but the "organic molecules" of the beef or of the hay are not dead, but are ready to manifest their vi-tality as soon as the bovine or herbaccous shrouds in which they are imprisoned are rent by the macerating action of water.

NEW ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

But the great tragedy of science—the ing of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact -which is so constantly being enacted under he eye of philosophers, was played almost Needham. The Abbe Spallanzani suggested that Needham's experiments had not been conducted with sufficient care; and showed that a more prolonged exposure of the flasks that a more prolonged exposure of to an elevated temperature and a more com-plete method of closing them, entirely pre-plete method of closing them, entirely prevented the appearance of animalcules. we all too often forget that it is one thing to refute a proposition, and another to prove the truth of a doctrine that contradicts that quite right. The discovery of oxygen, and of some of its relations to the phenomena of life, opened a new aspect to the question, and occasioned doubts as to what might have happened to the organic matter of the infusions, or to the oxygen of the air, in Spallan-zani's experiments. What security was there that the development of life had not been checked or prevented by chemical changes? It was needful to repeat the ex-periments under conditions which would make sure that neither the oxygen of the air nor the composition of the organic matter was altered in such a manner as to interfere with the existence of life. Schulze and Schwann devised means of accomplish this, by causing the only air which reached ions to pass through red-hot tubes or through strong sulphuric acid. They found ing things; but that if it was afterwards exposed to common air, life appeared abundantly. The accuracy of their experiments has been by turns affirmed and denied, but, in any case, they only proved that the treat-ment to which the air had been subjected had lestroyed something that was essential to the development of life in infusions. This some thing might be solid, fluid, or gaseous; that it consisted of germs remained only an hy-pothesis of more or less probability.

THE AIR FULL OF LIVING DUST. The investigations of Schroeder and Dusch in 1854, and of Schroeder alone in 1859, cleared up this point, by showing that the exclusion of air from an infusion, by a plug of cotton wool, prevented putrefaction, fer-mentation, and the development of organic forms. It is hard to imagine what the fine sieve formed by cotton wool could have ex-cluded, excepting minute solid particles; but it was reserved for Professor Tyndall to complete the demonstration—first, by show-ing that ordinary air does contain such par-ticles, and, secondly, that filtration through cotton wool removes them. It has been common objection to the doctrine of biogene sis, that, if it were true, the air must be thick with germs—and the abiogenists regard this as the height of absurdity. Professor Tyn-dall has proved that ordinary air is no better than a stirabout of excessively minute solid particles; that these particles are almost wholly destructible by heat, and that they are strained off, and the air rendered optic-

ally pure, by passing through a layer of cot-SUMMING UP THE ARGUMENT. From the whole chain of evidence it is lemonstrable: That a fluid eminently fit for the development of the lowest forms of life but which contains no germs, nor any protein compound, gives rise to living things in great abundance, if it is exposed to ordinary a while there is no such development if the ally freed from the solid particles which usually float in it, and which may be made visible by appropriate means; that the great majority of the particles are destructible by heat, and that some of these are germs, or living particles, capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air; that inoculation of the experimental fluid with a drop of liquid known to contain living particles, gives rise to the same phenomena as exposure to unpurified air; and it is further certain that these living particles are so minnte that the assumption of their suspension in ordinary air presents not the slightest difficulty. On the contrary, considering their lightness, and the wide diffusion of the organisms which produce them, it is impossible to conceive that they should not be suspended in the atmosphere in myriads.

pended in the atmosphere in myriads. SCIENTIFIC FAITH. I think it would be the height of prehave originated would be using words in a wrong sense. But expectation is permissible where belief is not; and if it were given to me to look beyond the abyss of medocia. tions. To say that I have any belief as the mode in which the existing forms of li to me to look beyond the abyss of geologic-ally recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through physical and chemical conditions, which it an no more see again than a man can recall his infancy, I should expect to be a witness of the evolution of living protoplasm from not living matter. I should expect to see it appear under forms of great simplicity, en-dowed, like existing fungi, with the power of determining the formation of new protoplasm from such matter as ammonium, carbonates, oxalates, and tartrates, alkaline and carthy phosphates, and water, without the aid of light. That is the expectation to which analogical reasoning leads me; but I beg you once more to recollect that I have no right

to call my opinion anything but an act of philosophical faith. CONTAGION AND INFECTION. The Appendix of the Twelfth Report of

capable of propagating its fermentation to fresh wort. In both cases it is the solid results of homogenesis or xenogenesis; or, is other words, whether they are capable of arising only by the development of pre-existing germs, or of being the results of condi tions operating upon the body in which they are found. A parasite may be stamped out by destroying its germs; but a product of disease can only be annihilated by removing onditions which give rise to it.

PARASITES OF INSECTS. It is a well-established fact that certain contagious epidemic diseases, both of plants and animals, are caused by the growth of minute organisms. The smut of wheat is a well-known example. The common house fly is frequently destroyed by the growth within its body of a fungus, the Empusa muscoe, which, in flies, still apparently healthy, is found to exist in the form of minute corouscles which float in the blood. These expense of the fly's substance, and when they have killed it they grow out of its body give off spores, which, falling upon o the floating corpuscles when they have entered the body. The silkworm has long been known to be the subject of a very fatal, con-tagions, and infectious disease called the mus-cardine. This is entirely due to the development of a fungus in the body of the larva. But of late years a still more serious disease nch violence that in 1856 the silk crop was reduced to a third of the amount which i had reached in 1853. This means not only that the great number of people engaged in growing silk are some thirty millions growing silk are some sterling poorer than they might have been, but also that the looms of Lyons have lacked employment, and that for ears enforced idleness and misery have missioners to inquire into the subject, among whom was M. de Quatrefages. It is inter-esting to observe that this distinguished naturalist, in his elaborate study of the ebrine, arrived at the conviction that it is in every respect comparable to the cholera among mankind. But it differs from cholera n being hereditary, and in being, under some circumstances, contagious as well as in-fectious. The Italian naturalist, Filippi, worms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about 1-600th of an inch long. These bodies have been named by Lebert panhis tophyton, because they swarm in every tissue of the body, and even pass into the undevel oped eggs of the female moth, M. Pasteur as devised a means of extirpating the dis ease which has proved to be completely successful wherever it has been properly carried out. Analogous evidence is furnished by the

UTILITY OF SCIENCE. I commenced by asking you to follow me in a survey that that has not taken us into a very attractive region. Our path has lai Nevertheless you will have observed that proposition; and the advance of science soon showed that though Needham might be quite wrong, it did not tollow that Spallanzani was den grain, immediately convertable into those things which the most sordidly practical of men will admit to have value namely, money and life. The direct less to France caused by the pebrine in seventeer years cannot be estimated at less than £50, 00,000, and if we add to this what Redi idea, in Pasteur's hands, has done for the wine-grower and for the vinegar-maker, and try to capatalize its value, we shall find that it will go a long way toward repair-ing the money losses of the calami-tous war of this autumn. And, as to the equivalent of Redi's thought in life, how can we over-estimate the value of that knowledge of the nature of contagious diseases, and, consequently, of the means of checking them, the dawn of which has as suredly commenced. Looking back over ten years, it is possible to select three (1863 1864, and 1869), in which the total number of deaths from scarlet fever alone amounted to 90,000. That is the retun of killed, the mained and disabled being left out of sight. The facts which I have placed before you must leave the least sanguine without a doubt that the nature and causes of this scourge will one day be as well undersood as thos of pebrine are now, and that the long-suffered massacre of our innocents will come to an end. And thus mankind will have one more admonition that "the people perish for lack of knowledge," and that the alleviation of the miseries and the promotion of the welfare of men must be sought by those who will not lose their pains, in that diligent, patient, loving study of all the multitudin-

ous aspects of nature, the results of which constitute exact knowledge, or science. A Couple of Jour. Printers. I met Mr. Thurlow Weed a day or tw since in the office of one of our leading news papers, and I alluded to Mr. James Harper, nd mentioned his views as to the ways for working man to acquire independence. Mr. Weed reflected a moment, and replied: "It was most emphatically the rule of James Harper's whole life to study, not how little he could work, but how much. Mr. Harper and I learned our trade more than lifty years ago of Mr. Seymour, then the leading printer the city. He was our master, and one the best men God ever made. He resided at No. 46 John street, and lived directly op-posite his place of business. James and I were partners. The advantage of having a good partner, where you worked monti must be apparent. Often after we had done a good day's work, James Harper would say, "Thurlow, let's break the back of another token," but James would beguile me or laugh at my complaints, and never let me off until the token was completed fair and square. It was a custom with us in summer to do a fair half day's work before the other boys and men got their breakfast. 'ames and'I would meet by appointment, in the gray of the morning, and go down to John street. We got the key of the office by tapping on the window, and Mr. Sey-mour would take it from under the pillow moir would used in the blind. A pressman," continued Mr. Weed, "who could do twenty or even temper cent. more work than usual was most always sure of a situation." James Harper, Tom Kennedy (long since dead) and I made the largest bills in the city. We often earned as much as fourteen dollars per work.—liberal wages when you remember good board could be earlied on some per worth. So that the first that illuminated them in his youth, and there was that expression a moment about his face that showed he was an instant living over again what were probably the pleasantest days of his varied and successful life. In alluding to these "giants among us," let us ask; "Does little and the signal to the continual per continual for the continual per continual p and hand to one of us through an opening in the blind. A pressman," continued Mr. versal annesty amorety amorety

the Peace, set aside by the court. The alegation was that the parties met at a social gathering, and for the amusement of the company were married by a justice who happened to be present. Afterward the de-British Embassy in Paris, drove out with limiting and the parties met at a social gathering, and for the amusement of the company were married by a justice who happened to be present. Afterward the de-British Embassy in Paris, drove out with limiting and for the samples of infantry, proceeding from Lake Erie to Sackett's Harbor, attempted to pass through the Welland dirty business, was First President of the days of self-starvation in the Connecticut happened to be present. Afterward the de-British Embassy in Paris, drove out with

The return of Jules Favre from the head-quarters of the King, with the response to his demands for peace, has greatly disturbed the political element. It is suddenly found that to be a member of the Government is no enviable thing. There is no alfernative, no middle course, nothing tangible for the op-position to seize upon, and they perceive that we have arrived at a point when opposition is no longer possible. But for some time be-fore this brusque solution of the question by the King, the exiles were busy in divising schemes. Reunions were established in va-rious parts of the city, and the Government The return of Jules Favre from the head

the conduct of the Government. Two depu- and came toppling over, and its contents, two tations issued from this opposition move-ment, one composed of a certain number of to the hands of the 86th regiment, quartered ment, one composed of a certain number of to the hands of the officers of the National Guard, from the at Argenteuil. Bellville quarters, La Vallette and the Fan-bourg St. Antoine; the other embracing the members of the late political clubs. Dele-gations from these two factions went to the Government to say that "the people" were besieged capital! not content with its numner of governing; that "the people" did not find it revolution-ary enough, and thought it "undecided and feeble." The committee, followed by "the peotelling them that it was derogatory to the dignity of citizens to be kept waiting in that manner, and word was sent to the Government that "the people" demanded an audi-ence at once. This demand was accompanied by a menace. The Government was tood that it was the people who made the revolution and put them in power, and that the same people could turn them out and put others in their places. The members of the constraint pursued a conciliatory course. a menace. The Government was told Government pursued a conciliatory course. They embraced the delegates from the people, and told them that, at this moment, all were brothers. Good positions were prom ised the hungry exiles, which fact accounts for the very strange idea sending Louis Blane to England but it is consoling to know that his conduct in England will prevent him from doing any harm, which he might have done here. I am inclined to believe that if this Provisional Government could have even the full

is to heal old sores and to unite old divisions.
As for Jules Favre and his documents, I have my doubts. It seems to me that he could do much better in writing patriotic appeals to the French, instead of using his owers of rhetoric in trying to win foreign help. All of his papera are intended for the outer world, and his satellites flatter him into the belief that they make a great sensa-tion throughout the civilized world.

the Works Defending Paris—A eral Attack Expected Soon. Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune. eptember 29, no fewer than three balloons. The two first were tied together at the top and at nacelles, and a smaller one was placed between them, so as to keep them steady. fired from a three-groved rifled cannon.

They were mounted by Mr. Godard and by was about eight inches in diameter, but

News by Ralleans. The Condition of

They started from La Villette, and passed were nearing the earth and, indeed, had east anchor, and were being driven along the ground by a low wind, they saw a troop of horsemen riding upon them at great speed. They thought they had unluckily fallen among Prussians. They were very much relieved on finding these horsemen were free than probable that the French and not learn much through the electric light.

The Imperial Secrets—More of the Tuliferies Letters—The Bellanger Sean-dal—A Letter from Maximilian.

Tours (Oct. 2) Correspondence of the New York Tribune. eavalry of M. Estancella, who escorted them

their destination. to The aeronaut says the Prussians were on the one side of the town while he entered on the other. He says that the people of Paris are very calm and "rassure," a great number of shops are open, and, in short, the appearance of the Boulevards would not be very different from ordinary times if the kepi of the National Guard, which replace the ordinary but did not semind of the replace. the one side of the town while he entered on the ordinary hat, did not remind of the state things are in. He says the forts do very good work. The heavy guns systematically and successfully destroy every work attempted by the enemy. There is one fort in particular attest the truth of the reiterated statement lar where there is a young man who has become quite noted for his admirable aim. He
points a heavy gun at Fort Auberville, which
does the Prussians great injury. The Prussians on the whole, have made no real offensive movements, which irritates in some cabman knows the snug and gorgeously sort the defenders of Paris, who do not lose a furnished mansion on the Rue de Verneuil,

The inaction of the Prussians is believed stables, and thereupon the Emperor gave her to furbode some general attack. This opinthe different corps have been sending up during the latter days, in the shape of small, different colored balloons. The French have neglected no precautions.

schemes. Reunions were established in various parts of the city, and the Government was soundly abused for almost everything imaginable. At a meeting held at the Folics Bergeres, it was proposed to replace the present Government by a Committee composed Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanque was to have some important position, and Megy, who killed the gendurme, was to be put in a post of honor. From holding these meetings at night the exiles advanced to demonstrations upon the Place de la Concorde, meetings at night the exiles advanced to demonstrations upon the Place de la Concorde, making use of the statue of Strasburg to attract their audience. Finding that whole regiments of the National Guard attended these meetings, Gen. Trochu issued an order against them. In several places there were meetings held to express disapprobation at the content of the Government. Two deputions of the Government. Two deputions are transfer of the content of the c

Monday last, 52f. 50c. Pretty well for besieged capital?

Versailles wears quite a gay appearance the black and white Prussian banner fluttering gayly over Louis XIV.'s proud and ugly palace. In Montesson, near St. Germain, on the road to Argenteuil, the field telegraph has been cut, and the inhabitants will suffer the Hotel de Ville to say that the people de-manufed that the names of M. Blanque and M. Blanc be added to the list of the Pro-so important a means of communication. visional Government. For some moments this deputation was kept waiting at the door, until at last a citizen addressed the crowd, telling them. grande ville est le tombeau d'une grande armee,' but tell the English and American residents The palace of Versailles has been turned into a hospital, whither the wounded in this morning's engagement are now being brought

russian Position in the Forest of Rondy—The French Forts as seen From German Lines.

BONDY, September 22. I arrived here vesterday morning on foot not being permitted to come on horsebac for fear of drawing the French fire. Whe I arrived at the outposts near Bondy, I found that they commanded an excellent view of the French defences of the east of Paris, viz., Forts Romainville, Noissy, and Rosny, to say nothing of some detached outworks con-necting Forts Noissy and Rosny. Having established myself at a "Vorpost" by show-ing my pasport—from Gen. Podbielski—and my cigar-case to the officer on duty. I proonar Government could have even the full my cigar-case to the officer on duty. I proceed to make a thorough examination of logous evidence is furnished by the ons of Professor Lister into the made, for, with two or three exceptions, on our right, about half a mile distant, was seems probable that the surgeon who saves most lives will be he who best works out the practical consequences of the hypothesis of Redi.

The same are working to save France. Gambetta is as modest as worthy at this time, and he is conducting his department with admirable tact and ability. His object is to heal old sores and to unite old divisions. soldiers moving about. The Saxon officer in charge of the pickets said that he reckoned the French in front of him at about 30,000 men -"but what sort of men they are I know not," he added.

While we were talking Fort Rosny opened fire, sending a heavy shell into the forest on our left—the Forest de Bondy. As the Crown Prince of Saxony had gone in that direction an hour or so before, it is very possi-ble that the French fired on catching sight of His Royal Highness and his staff. The Tours, October 2. shells fired were very heavy ones, and sung There have left Paris since Thursday, merrily through the air. A good specimen lay some fifty yards off on the road to left. This was an unexploded 110-pounder steel-pointed shell, studded with lead, and was about eight inches in diameter, but M. Courtin, an army contractor. These gentlemen descended the same day, near Evreuz, and arrived here the next evening. I saw one of them, M. Courtin, who gives many particulars upon his journey and the state of were the marks where others had fallen the

day before. It seems that on Tuesday night the French over Mont Valerian, being then about 2,600 expected an attack and therefore exhibited eet above the ground. It was only after two very powerful electric lights, one from feet above the ground. It was only after they had gone a mile at least beyond the fort that they could see the Prussians. Some shots were fired at them, but without effect. They then rose to 5,000 feet, and were for some time becalmed, or nearly so, over the Forest of St. Germain, where they were again fired at. It was somewhere near Montes that they began to descend. When they tes that they began to descend. When they whence they can see and not be seen, it is more than probable that the French did not

French Sortics Sinking of a French at the prospect of being deprived of posterity, she, in melting moments, got him to listen the prospect of being deprived to posterny, who has been dead source of years, and one of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country, through the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country, through the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country of Paris. The French made two sorties to the proper to the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the best men God ever made. It is some thing for the youth of the country through the part of the

The prying of the government into the pa-pers of their predecessors have made it cer-tain that most of the conspiracies against the trin that most of the consumates against the empire were got up by the police, and that the Emperor bribed porters and postmen to open letters. His main object seems to have been to get hold of the letters of his Ministers to their mistresses. The fourth division of the French papers contains the report of a spy on the doings of the Russian Minister. This gentlemen lost some document, and observes that it can only be his Prussian col league who stole it from him. Such is diplomacy. The Tuileries papers inclusionly following letter from the Emperor following letter from the Emperor Maximilian to the Emperor Napoleon:

"It is with lively pleasure and a sentiment of true gratitude that I have just received at the hands of M. Eanglais the kind letter of your Majesty, dated Ang 29, 1866. The good advice which your Majesty gives me as a sincere friend, remarkable as your counsels always are for their lucidity, is very

precious to me; it emanated from the great est sovereign of our age, who is certainly the best judge of those diplomatic questions which occasion our solicitudes in Mexico Since M. Langlais has enjoyed your Majes-ty's confidence, he may safely recken upon mine. This assistance will be of the utmost counter here is to be utterly unable to find tools to work with As Minister of Finance, M. Langlais will have oppor-tunities of mending our present situa-tion known to your Majesty. It is difficult out not desperate. It is only the army embers of the administration cost less than in any other country. In the war expenses, it is those unfortunate auxiliries which cost so much, and which the Marshal thinks so necessary, although I doubt whether they are of any real value. Within the last few lays we have completed our works of po-litical administration and judicial organiza tion, in several volumes. I will send then to your Mijesty. I have given up my visi to Yucatan, where the Empress will go alone, in order to set to work in right carnest with M. Langlals, who has now all my sympathies. The Marshal will send you the Draconian law, which I have been obliged to sign against the guerrillas. It will have a good effect, and we shall see the last of these scourges of the country, if the troops do not fail. I pray your Majesty t recall me to the kind recollection of the Em press, and to believe in the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with

which I am your Majesty's good brother, "MAXIMILIAN." Case in Point for Lawyers

writing from Bowling Green, Wood County, Oct. 18th, parrates the following amusi ras a good deal annoyed by one of the attor nevs being absent whenever a case was called in which he was interested. He was sent for several times and called into court, but could leave at once when not absolutely en aged. The patience of the Judge became xhausted after awhile, and he directed the Sheriff that should the delinquent come into the court room again not to suffer him to depart therefrom without leave of the court. him by force to the court room door, when the attorney resolved that he would not be scuttle ensued, and both parties were exhaust-ed. The Sheriff succeeded in dragging him into the room and closing the door. The

> tons might have been swept together on the floor. The struggle took place in full view of the Court and bar. Our Sheriff was a soldier and had learne that the greatest and best duty of the soldier was to obey orders. On a previous occasion a dog persisted in disturbing the Court, when the Judge ordered the Sheriff to pitch him out of the window. In a moment the dog was flying through the air between the second story and the ground. When the Judge, this evening, saw his order being fulfilled, he exclaimed, "I believe in that Sheriff," We

Again beside the woodland bars

She found the wilding rose, With petals five and heart of stars, The flower her childhood knows.

And there, before that blossom small,

Nor more the weight of grief; She could the simple wild rose move, And bring her heart relief.

Nor where her grief was fled, But stood, as at the great white Throne, Unmindful of things dead,

The Neutrality Question Between Prussia and the United States.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We may anticipate that the correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Lord

Granville will be paralleled by a correspond ence between Baron Gerolt and Mr. Fish. 1

is said that from the United States, as well as from the United Kingdom, large supplies of contraband articles of war have been and are

still being imported into France. Impar tiality would seem to require that the Amer ican like the British Government would be

favored by the German Minister with a di-

plomatic exposition of the theory and prac-

tice of neutrality. It cannot be supposed that the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed

naintance, and who was greatly astonished

From the Atlantic Monthly. THE RETURN. The bright sea wasked across her feet, As it had done of yore; The well remembered odors sweet Came through her open door. Again the grass his ripened head Bowel where her raiment swep! Again the fog-bell told of dread, And all the landscape wept.

You have already received, I suppose copies of those two letters of Marguerite Bellanger, which were found in the imperial part played by the First Judge of the Em-pire in an affair of this kind. But all Paris moment in drilling and making themselves fit for sorties on a large scale. There must be, he says, nearly 600,000 properly armed men in Paris, consisting of 250 well organized battalions of National Guards, and the rest Mobiles and regulars. An estafette from Fourichon had penetrated Paris, and the news he brought the authorities there had greatly contributed to encourage the defending army.

where, within a stone's throw of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in which he took his official promenade with the Empress, the Emperor was wont to pass hours of idleness with Margaerite Bellanger. Only at the beginning of this year, and some time after President Devienne had effected an arrangement, a husband was found for the lady. On the occasion of her marriage she objected that her hotel in the Rue de Nernuel smelt of the that the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one ment, a husband was found for the lady. On the occasion of her marriage she objected that her hotel in the Rue de Nernuel smelt of the the proposition of the result of the personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one which the German Confederation is prepared to maintain against all comers. We are justified in assuming that ours is not an exceptional which the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one than the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of benevolent new here the lady of the personal views on the personal views on the question to which it related. where, within a stone's throw of the Avenue ing that the principle which Count Bernstorf has invented or revived should be applied by

eights that crown the River Rhine. Tales varied changes of rugged magnificence to the

The Upper Rhine formed a frontier de-artment of France, and Alsace, which be-onged to the German Empire till 1268, after Qrussia. In the West of this province are the chains of the Vosges and Jura Mountains. These stretch in gloomy magnificence, and with the exception of the poor Alsatian weavers, are rarely penetrated, save by an adventurous hunder in unreal of come. chamois here are sought by the sportsman or oursued by the wolf, who make this nimble-tooted courser of the forest their chief subsistence, save when in descent upon some fertile and cultivated spot in the plains, they extend their forays to the sheep fold of the

incursions, unless impelled by the stern dic-tates of hunger. This spurs the natural lazi-ness of his disposition, and he then becomes the most dangerous of ravenous animals, ex-creising all the sagacity of the fox, with an insatiate rapacity, that leads him in extrimity to prey upon the carcass of his brother wolf. The fetid oder of his body is so disagreeable that dogs will hardly attack him, and the flesh refused to be eaten, even by he bloodhound who pursues his trail.

An old hunter relates a night's experien in the forest of the Vorges (when the presence onset of a pack of these rapacious beasts. Night had overtaken the hunter more than a league and a half from the nearest civilized border. Accustomed to the bivouse, he did not hesitate to spend the night in the forest, not hesitate to spend the night in the loves, relying upon the result of his day's labors for a satisfactory meal, which with a hunts-man's providential skill, was duly prepared by the cheerful fire that contributed both to ourishment and warmth. No sign of a lurking foe was remarked until, warned by the instinct of his dogs, who crouched at his feet, their hair bristling with terror, the ex-pert hunter was notified of a present danger. An instant's reflection, and if he had any loubt of the cause, it was certified by the prolonged howl, rather than bark, which disould be attacked from one side only. So e prepared himself against any surprise and, sting fresh wood upon the fire, peered into he darkness, where the dark gleaming eyes revealed the presence of his wolfish assailants. The hunter felt that to make an open attack or even forcibly resist when the truent attorney slipped out of the door, but not unseen by the Sneriff. The latter darted after him and siezed him when about half way down the stairs. He brought method of defence would be exhausted. At last a bright thought suggested itself to his hunter's experience, and knowing that

taken into the room, and resisted with all the might be had. A severe and very noisy by the scraping of a violin, he drew from his scuttle ensued, and both parties were exhaustest keys in the loudest, notes, The effect was as instantaneous as remarkable. A rushing sound of flying feet sounded

discomfited disciple of Blackstone came foraccompaniment to the not a of the flute, and the rustling of leaves in the distance died away as the ravenous pack fled to the inner ward and took a seat, and in two minutes thereafter about a peek of vest and pants butrccesses of the forest. The hunter slept no more that night, but vigilantly stood guard until the pairol of the moon had passed, and the gleam of day—ssured him of present safety.

Since then he never ventured to make a bivouse without companions, even in the forest bordering on civilization, for at that period it was not unusual for a predatory wolf, urged by hunger, to seek the border settlements and bear off the sheep of the hardy peasant. The wolf of this section is the size of a large mastiff, of a greyish, yel-low color, that in colder regions becomes white in winter. Some naturalists claim that the wolf and jackal are nothing more than wild dogs, but whilst there is a general resemblance, they differ in the details of their structure, and must be placed in a sep-arate genera. In their dental construction they assimilate with the dog, with the exception that in the wolf some of the teeth have flat serfaces for crushing their food, inasmuch as they live on vegetable as well as animal substances. The wolves that formerly in-fested Scotland exist no more, and even in Germany the race is now nearly extinct. When their presence is ascertained a battue is formed of the neighboring peasuntry, who muster with seythes and pike guns and every other assailable weapon, and these rapacious beasts, ferocious when attacking the defecce-less, are readily slain by the united force of

The wolf, when taken young, may be domesticated, and readily breed with dogs, and their progeny are esteemed as valuable shep-herds' dogs. In the East, as in Europe, they are found,

but ever fleeing from the face of civilization; they are only sheltered in the recesses of nountainous forests or lurk on the borders of arid and unpopulated plains.

A Freus Tent Upnet by a Whirlwind A Few Persons Injured and Many More Scared.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 23. On Friday evening last a furious whirl-wind struck the tent of Van Amburg & Co., who were exhibiting at Belleville, in this county, tearing it from its moorings, strew-ing the canvass around promisenously, and even overturning some of the cages of animals. There was a fearful hubbub for a ime, the brute animals howling, and humans screaming, yelling, cursing, and imploring in their frenzy of fright. ape to the country, but was soon overtaken and secured. Quite a number of persons were injured, a little girl and a man seriously The little girl, it is stated, has since died. The names of any of the injured have not reached here.

MELANCHOLY announcements like the following are daily appearing in the German has invented or revived should be applied by his government not only to its relations with us, but also to its relations with every other power placed in a similar position with our own. The international policy of the German Confederation should be meted out with one measure in all quarters of the globe; and it is fair to expect that its representatives should be restrained from blowing hot across the English Channel and cold across the Atlantic of Mars-le-Tour, the death of Dayles and the particular of the pa

the whole company discovered that, instead of being her very dear friend, it was a veneable individual, a bachelor, of modest demeanor, with whom she had no previous ac-

It has been questioned whether Beaure-gard really offered his services to the French. The facts according to a London correspon-